

2 To the extent Plaintiff makes any factual assertions based on the decision in *Morgan v. Family Dollar Stores, Inc.*,
the Court will disregard such assertions. The Court will also disregard exhibits based on the *Morgan* case. In *Grace*
v. Family Dollar Stores, Inc., the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals rejected Ms. Grace's argument that the facts in
Morgan and in her case were identical; similarly, this Court finds no basis to support the assumption that the facts
between Plaintiff's case and the *Morgan* case are the same. See *Grace v. Family Dollar Stores, Inc.*, 637 F.3d 508
(4th Cir. 2011) (finding that potential variations between store size, store inventory, and the individual
responsibilities of managers, as well as differences in managers' performance of exempt and nonexempt duties and
the supervisory activity of district managers, precluded Plaintiff's argument that the facts in *Morgan* and in her case
were identical).

Plaintiff, Margie Little, began working for Family Dollar in October 2000 as a store manager.³ (Doc. No. 319, Little Dep. at 58.)⁴ As of July 28, 2001, Little was paid a salary of approximately \$500 per week. (Doc. No. 784, Debrocq Decl. ¶ 4.)⁵ On April 14, 2002, she received a pay increase to \$600 per week, which she received throughout the remainder of her employment with Family Dollar. (*Id.*) Little earned bonuses of \$1,589.32 in April 2002, \$758.23 in December 2002, \$212.58 in April 2003, and \$1,132.81 in November 2003, for which nonexempt store employees were not eligible. (*Id.* at ¶ 6.) Little worked an average of 60.3 hours per week. (*Id.* at ¶ 7.)

The record shows the hourly employees working at Little's store, even using the highest wage for those employees whose wages changed over time, received an average hourly wage of \$5.55 per hour. (*Id.* at ¶ 9.) Little testified that, on a daily basis, she directed the work of her employees. (Doc. No. 319, Little Dep. at 74, 93, 105-06, 109-11, 138, 142-43.) Family Dollar's

³ Little filed her opt-in consent form on July 28, 2004. Accordingly, July 28, 2001, or three years prior to her opt-in date, through the end of her employment in April 2004, represents the longest possible relevant time period for Little's claims in this action.

⁴ The Court notes that Plaintiff's declaration was prepared after Plaintiff's deposition and on many occasions directly contradicts her sworn testimony. Plaintiff cannot create a dispute about a fact contained in deposition testimony by referring to a subsequent affidavit of the deponent contradicting the deponent's prior testimony, for "it is well established that a genuine issue of fact is not created where the only issue of fact is to determine which of the two conflicting versions of a party's testimony is correct." *Erwin v. United States*, 591 F.3d 313, 325 n.7 (4th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted) (quoting *Halperin v. Abacus Tec. Corp.*, 128 F.3d 191, 198 (4th Cir. 1997); see also *Waste Mgmt. Holdings, Inc. v. Gilmore*, 252 F.3d 316, 341 (4th Cir. 2001); *Rohrbough v. Wyeth Labs.*, 916 F.2d 970, 975-76 (4th Cir. 1990); *Barwick v. Celotex Corp.*, 736 F.2d 946, 960 (4th Cir. 1984). To the extent that Plaintiff's deposition testimony and later affidavit are inconsistent, the Court will disregard the affidavit and rely on the testimony she gave in her deposition, where she was examined at length about her responsibilities as a manager of a Family Dollar store. See *Grace*, 637 F.3d at 513.

⁵ The court is aware that Plaintiff objects to the admissibility of Debrocq's declaration. An Order, however, dated August 10, 2011, by the undersigned, concluded that the declarations of Family Dollar employees regarding the "two full time employees or their equivalent" and "significant salary difference" prongs of the executive exemption were admissible. Plaintiffs failed to file a response to Family Dollar's supplemental briefing on this issue despite being given 30 days to do so by the court. (Doc. No. 566.)

records reflect that Little managed at least 80 employee hours 99.31% of the time she was a store manager during the relevant time period. (Doc. No. 319, Debrocq Decl. ¶ 8.)

Little contends that she devoted 90% of her time performing nonexempt work, but admitted that she was also responsible for the overall management of the store for the entire time she was in the store. (Doc. No. 319, Little Dep. at 223, 228.) For example, Little was still responsible for handling customer complaints or any other problems while performing nonexempt work. (*Id.* at 195-96.) Even if she was working in other areas of the store, Little had a bell that cashiers would ring to summon her for help with a customer issue or merchandise return. (*Id.* at 142-43.)

Little's managerial tasks included training employees (*Id.* at 93, 109-11, 124, 138, 144-45, 183, 216-17), completing the store's financial paperwork (*Id.* at 103, 181-182, 196, 211-12), apportioning hours to employees (*Id.* at 193-94, 229-30), and disciplining employees (*Id.* at 105-08, 123-24, 130-31, 135, 141, 144, 151-52, 155-56, 185-86, 190-93). Little also decided how to complete the performance reviews of her employees (*Id.* at 160-67); how to adjust the schedule (*Id.* at 193-94); how to handle customer complaints (*Id.* at 141); when to recommend an employee for promotion (*Id.* at 185-87); and how to apportion work among herself and her employees (*Id.* at 229-30).

As store manager, Little reported to a district manager. Little testified that she had several district managers at Family Dollar during the relevant time period: Wayne Self, Jerry Phillips, Bobby Trammell, and Fidel Ramos. (*Id.* at 59, 69, 79, 87, 115.) Little testified that Self visited her store once or twice a month. (*Id.* at 81-82.) Little further testified that Phillips visited her store once a week for thirty to forty-five minutes. (*Id.* at 86.) Additionally, Little testified that Trammell visited her store once every two weeks for forty minutes to an hour. (*Id.*

at 88.) Little also testified that she was in daily contact with her district managers by telephone and email. (*Id.* at 89.) Moreover, each of Little's district managers oversaw the same territory and were responsible for approximately nineteen to twenty-four stores throughout Texas and Oklahoma. (*Id.* at 79-80, 87; Doc. No. 319, Debrocq Decl. ¶ 4.) Between July 2001 and June 2002, her district manager's territory spanned 160 miles. (*Id.*) Between June 2002 and July 2003, her district manager's territory spanned 112 miles and between June 2003 and April 2004, her district manager oversaw a territory that spanned the entire El Paso area. (*Id.*)

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Summary judgment is proper if “the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a); *see also Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322-23 (1986). The moving party always bears the initial burden of “informing the district court of the basis for its motion,” and identifying the matter “it believes demonstrate[s] the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.” *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. Once the movant has met the initial burden, “the non-moving party ‘may not rest upon mere allegation or denials of his pleading, but must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.’” *Hughes v. Bedsole*, 48 F.3d 1376, 1381 (4th Cir. 1995) (quoting *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 256 (1986)). This is particularly important where the nonmoving party bears the burden of proof. *Hughes*, 48 F.3d at 1381. A genuine issue for trial exists “if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the non-moving party.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248. If the evidence is merely colorable, or is not significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. *Id.* at 249-50. The judge's inquiry, therefore, unavoidably asks whether reasonable jurors could find by a preponderance of the evidence that the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict.

When considering summary judgment motions, courts must view the facts in the light most favorable to the party opposing the motion. *Austin v. Clark Equip. Co.*, 48 F.3d 833, 835 (4th Cir. 1995). In reviewing the whole record, the Court must remember to “disregard all evidence favorable to the moving party that the jury is not required to believe” and therefore only “give credence to the evidence favoring the nonmovant as well as that evidence supporting the moving party that is uncontradicted and unimpeached, at least to the extent that [the] evidence comes from disinterested witnesses.” *Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Prods., Inc.*, 530 U.S. 133, 151 (2000).

DISCUSSION

The Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) requires that an employee receive overtime pay if he or she works more than forty hours a week. 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1). The FLSA, however, exempts from this requirement “any employee employed in a bona fide executive...capacity.” 29 U.S.C. § 213(a)(1). The Department of Labor (“DOL”) has promulgated regulations which further describe and interpret the scope of this exemption. Due to the relevant time period of Little’s claims, the only DOL regulations that apply to this analysis are the regulations that were in effect prior to August 23, 2004 (the “pre-2004 regulations”).

The pre-2004 regulations set forth both a “short” and “long” test for determining whether an employee qualifies as an exempt executive. *See* 29 C.F.R. § 541.1 (pre-2004). The short test is used for employees who are compensated on a salary basis at a rate of at least \$250 per week.⁶ 29 C.F.R. § 541.1(f) (pre-2004). Under the short test, an employee qualifies as an executive if (1)

⁶ The “long” test found in the pre-2004 regulations includes six factors. Section 541.1(f) states clearly, however, that an employee who is compensated for her services on a salary basis of at least \$250 per week and who satisfies the tests promulgated by sections 541.1(a)-(b) shall be deemed to meet all other requirements under that section. 29 C.F.R. § 541.1(f) (pre-2004).

her primary duty consists of the management of the enterprise and (2) includes the customary and regular direction of the work of two or more other employees. 29 C.F.R. § 541.119(a) (pre-2004); 29 C.F.R. § 541.1(f) (pre-2004).

1. Family Dollar Satisfies the Salary Basis Test

As of July 28, 2001, Little was paid a salary of approximately \$500 per week until May 4, 2002. (Doc. No. 784, Debrocq Decl. ¶ 4.) On April 14, 2002, she received a pay increase to \$600 per week, which she received throughout the remainder of her employment with Family Dollar. (*Id.*) Therefore, Family Dollar satisfies the salary basis test under the pre-2004 regulations, which require a weekly salary of not less than \$250 per week under the short test. 29 C.F.R. § 541.1(f) (pre-2004).

2. Family Dollar Satisfies the Primary Duty Test

The regulations provide guidance as to how an employee's primary duty may be determined. Both sets of regulations instruct that the determination should be "based on all the facts in a particular case." 29 C.F.R. § 541.103 (pre-2004). The pre-2004 regulations set forth five factors to consider in this analysis: (1) the amount of time spent in the performance of managerial duties; (2) the relative importance of the managerial duties as compared with other types of duties; (3) the frequency with which the employee exercises discretionary powers; (4) the relative freedom from supervision; and (5) the relationship between the manager's salary and the wages paid to other employees for the kind of nonexempt work performed by the supervisor. 29 C.F.R. § 541.103 (pre-2004).

Upon consideration of the five factors identified for determining whether Little's primary duty was management, the Court concludes that the factors are readily satisfied.

a. The Amount of Time Spent in Performance of Managerial Duties

Little cannot overcome the exemption by claiming that she spent the majority of her time performing non-managerial duties. The regulations state that an employee who spends more than fifty percent of his or her time performing managerial work will typically satisfy the primary duty requirement. 29 C.F.R. § 541.700(b); 29 C.F.R. § 541.103 (pre-2004). The regulations, however, also emphasize that “time alone...is not the sole test” and that exempt executives are not required to spend more than fifty percent of their time performing exempt work if other factors support the conclusion that management is their primary duty.⁷ *Id*; see also *Grace*, 637 F.3d 508, 515 (4th Cir. 2011).

The regulations provide an almost identical list of “management” activities, which include, but are not limited to:

Interviewing, selecting and training of employees; setting and adjusting their rates of pay and hours of work; directing their work; maintaining their production or sales records for use in supervision or control; appraising their productivity and efficiency for the purpose of recommending promotions or other changes in their status; handling their complaints and grievances and disciplining them when necessary; planning the work; determining the techniques to be used; apportioning the work among the workers; determining the type of materials, supplies, machinery or tools to be used or merchandise to be bought, stocked and sold; controlling the flow and distribution of materials or merchandise and supplies; providing for the safety of the [employees] and the property.⁸

⁷The Court disagrees with Little’s contention that failure to meet the 50 percent threshold means that an employee fails to satisfy the primary duty requirement. The Fourth Circuit clarified the application of the 50 percent “rule of thumb” by stating that, “[i]t is clear from this language that primary duty is meant to be assessed by the totality of the circumstances.” *Counts v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Co.*, 317 F.3d 453, 456 (4th Cir. 2003). Little’s reliance on *Clark v. J.M. Benson Co., Inc.*, 789 F.2d 282 (4th Cir. 1986) is misplaced because the court held that it would apply the 50 percent rule to that *specific case*. (emphasis added.) Additionally, Little’s reliance on *Shockley v. City of Newport News*, 997 F.2d 18 (4th Cir. 1993) is also misplaced because that case involved police officers, not retail store managers, who were not paid on a salary basis - something that is not at issue here.

⁸An employee need not perform all management duties listed in the regulations, or even regularly perform such duties, in order to be considered an exempt executive. See *Aguirre v. SBC Communs., Inc.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. Lexis 72666 at * 63-62 (S.D. Tex. Sept. 30, 2007) (finding that “plaintiffs’ ‘primary duty’ for purposes of the executive exemption was ‘management,’ despite the fact that the plaintiffs did not perform other ‘managerial’ duties listed in Section 541.102.”).

29 C.F.R. § 541.102(b) (pre-2004). Little explicitly testified that she regularly performed almost every one of these management activities as a Family Dollar store manager.⁹

Courts have specifically addressed the concept of concurrent duties.¹⁰ Concurrent performance, or multi-tasking, of exempt and nonexempt work is explicitly recognized as a managerial duty by the FLSA. *See* 29 U.S.C. § 213(a)(1).¹¹ “It is misleading simply to add up the time that [Plaintiff] spent unloading trucks, stocking inventory, running cash registers, or sweeping floors and conclude thereby that she was merely a clerk and not a manager.” *Grace*, 637 F.3d at 516.

In *Grace*, the Fourth Circuit found that the plaintiff “was performing management duties whenever she was in the store, even though she also devoted most of her time [99%] to doing the mundane physical activities necessary for its successful operation.” *Id.* at 517. Similar to the plaintiff in *Grace*, Little contends that she devoted 90% of her time to performing nonexempt work, but she was also responsible for the overall management of the store for the entire time she was in the store. (Doc. No. 319, Little Dep. at 223, 228.) For example, Little was still responsible for handling customer complaints or any other problems even while performing

⁹The Court disagrees with Little’s argument that the use of a “team concept” in running her store creates a question of fact as to whether her primary duty was management. The fact that the assistant managers could perform the same tasks as Little does not render her tasks and duties any less managerial. Courts have consistently held that the fact that a non-exempt employee may sometimes perform exempt duties does not make these duties any less exempt/managerial. *See Baldwin v. Trailer Inns, Inc.*, 266 F.3d 1104, 1115 (9th Cir. 2001) (“[t]hat the [non-exempt] assistant managers may have performed some managerial tasks does not render the tasks non-exempt”).

¹⁰*See Jones v. Virginia Oil Co., Inc.*, 69 Fed. Appx. 633, 637 (4th Cir. 2003) (manager exempt where she spent 75 to 80 percent of her time carrying out non-exempt tasks); *Murray v. Stuckey’s, Inc.*, 939 F.2d 614, 618-20 (8th Cir. 1991) (*Murray I*) (store managers met the primary duty test even though 65-95 percent of managers’ time was spent on non-managerial duties).

¹¹ The FLSA recognizes the nature of a retail business and states that “an employee of a retail or service establishment shall not be excluded from the definition of an employee employed in a bona fide executive or administrative capacity because of the number of hours in his work week which he devotes to activities not directly or closely related to the performance of executive or administrative activities.” 29 U.S.C. § 213(a)(1).

nonexempt work. (*Id.* at 195-96.) Even if she was working in other areas of the store, Little had a bell that cashiers would ring to summons her for help with a customer issue or merchandise return. (*Id.* at 142-43.) While Little argues that management was not her primary duty because she spent a majority of her time engaged in manual labor, the regulations and the court in *Grace* clarify that performance of these duties, in conjunction with overall supervision and management of the store, is not contrary to the application of the exemption.

b. The Relative Importance of the Managerial Duties as Compared with Other Types of Duties

Little's managerial duties were more important than the other duties she performed because they were critical to the operation of the store. In *Grace*, the plaintiff's managerial tasks, which included filling out paperwork, addressing customer complaints, working with employees on their schedules, and collecting cash, were critical to the operation of the store, as there was "*no one else at the site to direct these actions.*" *Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517 (emphasis in the original). Similarly, Little's managerial tasks, which included training employees (Doc. No. 319, Little Dep. at 93, 109-11, 124, 138, 144-45, 183, 216-17), completing the store's financial paperwork (*Id.* at 103, 181-182, 196, 211-12), apportioning hours to employees (*Id.* at 193-94, 229-30), and disciplining employees (*Id.* at 105-08, 123-24, 130-31, 135, 141, 144, 151-52, 155-56, 185-86, 190-93) were critical to the operation of the store. While Little argues that she was under the direct supervision of the district manager, she nonetheless stated that her district managers, during the relevant time period, came to the store once a week, once every two weeks, and once or twice a month, respectively – not enough time to direct the managerial tasks. (*Id.* at 59-60, 81-82, 86, 88.) Therefore, the store could not have operated successfully without the managerial functions performed by Little.

c. Frequency With Which the Employee Exercises Discretionary Power

Little exercised discretion virtually every day and all day long in her capacity as store manager. Little decided how to complete the performance reviews of her employees (*Id.* at 160-67); how to adjust the schedule (*Id.* at 193-94); how to handle customer complaints (*Id.* at 141); when to recommend an employee for promotion (*Id.* at 185-87); how to apportion work among herself and her employees (*Id.* at 229-30); and, while at the same time, satisfying the needs of her customers. All of these tasks involved “discretionary acts inherent in being responsible for the successful operation of a retail store.” *Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517. Moreover, although Family Dollar maintains certain policies and procedures for the sake of consistency, Little exercised discretion in deciding how to execute these policies and procedures.¹²

d. Relative Freedom from Supervision

Relative freedom from supervision does not demand complete freedom from supervision. In *Grace*, the plaintiff’s supervising district manager typically visited the store once every two to three weeks.¹³ *Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517. The *Grace* court also noted, apart from the district manager’s supervision, which was not uncharacteristic for any retail operation, the district manager was not a “micro-manager who constantly was looking over [the manager’s] shoulder.” *Id.* “The supervision of seventeen stores would hardly permit [the district manager] to micro-manage all of them.” *Id.* Moreover, courts have found that an employee’s “frequent, even daily

¹²See *Murray v. Stuckey’s, Inc.*, 50 F.3d 564, 570 (8th Cir. 1995) (*Murray II*) (standardized procedures and policies may circumscribe but do not eliminate discretion of on-site store managers); *Thomas v. Speedway SuperAmerica LLC*, 506 F.3d, 496, 507 (6th Cir. 2007) (manager still exercised discretion on a daily basis even though store had standardized operating procedures); *Grace*, 637 F.3d 508, 516 (manager still exercised discretion even though she was subject to company policies and the company template for a store in the Family Dollar chain).

¹³See also *Jones*, 69 Fed.Appx. at 635-38 (employee was relatively free from supervision where district manager visited one to four times per week); *Thomas*, 506 F.3d at 449, 507 (plaintiff was relatively free from supervision where district manager visited once or twice per week).

exchange of e-mail and phone communications with her district manager” did not equate to exacting supervision. *Thomas*, 506 F.3d at 508.

Little was relatively free from supervision during the relevant time period. Little testified that she had several district managers at Family Dollar during the relevant time period: Wayne Self, Jerry Phillips, Bobby Trammell, and Fidel Ramos. (Doc. No. 319, Little Dep. at 59, 69, 79, 87, 115.) Little testified that Mr. Self visited her store once or twice a month. (*Id.* at 81-82.) Little further testified that Mr. Phillips visited her store once a week for thirty to forty-five minutes. (*Id.* at 86.) Additionally, Little testified that Mr. Trammell visited her store once every two weeks for forty minutes to an hour. (*Id.* at 88.) Little also testified that she was in daily contact with her district managers by telephone and email. (*Id.* at 89.) The infrequency of the district managers’ visits, paired with Little’s frequent exchange of email and phone communications with her district manager, does not equate to exacting supervision. *See Thomas*, 506 F.3d at 508.

Moreover, each of Little’s district managers oversaw the same territory and were responsible for approximately nineteen to twenty-four stores throughout Texas and Oklahoma. (*Id.* at 79-80, 87; Doc. No. 319, Debrocq Decl. ¶ 4.) Between July 2001 and June 2002, her district manager’s territory spanned 160 miles. (*Id.*) Between June 2002 and July 2003, her district manager’s territory spanned 112 miles and between June 2003 and April 2004, her district manager oversaw a territory that spanned the entire El Paso area. (*Id.*) The large territory and number of stores the district managers were responsible for supervising did not allow them to micro-manage each individual store. *See Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517.

e. Relationship Between Salary and Wages Paid to Other Employees for the Kind of Nonexempt Work Performed by the Supervisor

To determine the relationship between a managerial salary and wages paid to nonmanagerial employees, the Fourth Circuit considered, first, whether the manager earned more, in absolute terms, than nonmanagerial employees and, second, whether the manager was a “profit center.” *Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517. This second consideration asks whether the manager had the ability to influence the amount of her compensation. *Id.*

As to the first consideration, Little earned significantly higher amounts on an hourly basis than nonexempt workers. The record shows that the hourly employees working at Little’s store, even using the highest wage for those employees whose wages changed over time, received an average hourly wage of \$5.55 per hour. (Doc. No. 319, Debrocq Decl. ¶ 9.) In comparison, Little worked an average of 60.3 hours per week. (*Id.* at ¶ 7.) Little earned compensation which, when computed on an hourly basis, averaged between \$8.29 per hour (\$500 per week) and \$9.95 per hour (\$600 per week).

As to the second consideration, Little was a “profit center;” her performance evaluation, salary, and bonus depended on her store’s profitability. *See Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517. Little earned bonuses of \$1,589.32 in April 2002, \$758.23 in December 2002, \$212.58 in April 2003, and \$1,132.81 in November 2003, for which nonexempt store employees were not eligible. (Doc. No. 319, Debrocq Decl. ¶ 6.) A review of these calculations and comparisons reveal a significant difference in wages between Little and her nonexempt employees.

3. Customary and Regular Direction of the Work of Two or More other Employees

To qualify as an executive, the regulations require an employee’s primary duty to include the “customary and regular direction of the work of two or more other employees.” 29 C.F.R. §

541.119(a) (pre-2004). The pre-2004 regulations do not further define the terms “customary and regular.” Little testified that, on a daily basis, she directed the work of her employees. (Doc. No. 319, Little Dep. at 74, 93, 105-06, 109-11, 138, 142-43.)

The regulations also require that the employee direct the work of “two full-time employees or the equivalent.” 29 C.F.R. § 541.105(a)(pre-2004). The DOL has adopted an “80-hour rule” which generally requires an exempt executive to direct a total of eighty employee-hours of work each week. *See* 69 Fed.Reg. 22135; *see also Grace*, 637 F.3d at 513 (holding that Grace customarily and regularly directed the work of two or more other employees who worked eighty or more hours per week during 89.23% of the weeks that she was store manager). Family Dollar’s records reflect that Little managed at least 80 employee hours 99.31% of the time she was a store manager during the relevant time period. (Doc. No. 319, Debrocq Decl. ¶ 8.) Therefore, Little customarily and regularly directed the work of at least two full-time employees and satisfies this factor.

CONCLUSION

Looking at the facts in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, the Court finds that Family Dollar has satisfied the DOL regulations qualifying Little as an exempt executive under the FLSA. No reasonable jury could find otherwise. Therefore, Family Dollar is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that:

- (1) Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc No. 318) is GRANTED and Plaintiff Margie Little is dismissed;

- (2) The Court finds that there is no just reason to delay finding of final judgment for Family Dollar with regard to Plaintiff Margie Little's claim against Family Dollar;
- (3) The Clerk is directed to enter final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), for Family Dollar with regard to Plaintiff Margie Little.

SO ORDERED.

Signed: August 15, 2012

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Graham C. Mullen", written over a horizontal line.

Graham C. Mullen
United States District Judge

